

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.

No. 9

The Strenuous Work of a Year—The Future.

A year and a day!

A year crowded with events so extraordinary—so unique—so unprecedented in the history of modern times, that retrospection, consideration of the present and contemplation of the future as well as is possible, quite naturally occupy the minds of men in all walks of life who call San Francisco their home.

A year ago Chaos reigned in San Francisco. The most terrible forces of Nature combined to devastate our fair city, and give to the world a spectacle of destruction without parallel in modern history. At that time we were a prosperous—an exceedingly prosperous community of half a million of inhabitants. Within a week after the seismic convulsion of April 18th and the succeeding conflagration over 300,000 of the half million had left the city—many vowing that they would never return, and a majority of that class, let us hope, cannot be found here today—we don't miss 'em!

The citizens who remained in the devastated city were not, however, all optimists—we had a noticeable sprinkling of pessimists ever ready to sound a discordant note whenever opportunity offered. They are still with us, but long ago the monotonous wail they began to sound as soon as they had secured some measure of control over their badly muddled senses, was silenced by the aggressive, progressive and indomitable spirit that characterized a vast majority of those who unhesitatingly elected to remain with the "damnedest, finest ruins" and build a Greater San Francisco.

Events have more than justified the faith of the Optimists of a year ago. Of themselves and by their example they have worked miracles.

None can recall such prosperity as was ours a year ago, and yet, notwithstanding the extent of the calamity which befell us on those dire April days of 1906, we have almost regained our total population of a year ago, and the agencies on which we rely for statistics of our business transactions declare that the volume of business we have to our credit

for the last twelve months is greater than that recorded for the previous year.

The Boaster is rarely an agreeable individual, but when a San Franciscan to-day boasts of what San Franciscans have accomplished within a twelvemonth in spite of obstacles which might fairly stagger the stoutest-hearted of men, the term Boaster loses, for the moment, its offensiveness, and the stranger within our gates does not hesitate to express his wonder and admiration with respect to our accomplishments in terms that give unmistakable evidence of sincerity.

To-day our citizens generally are exchanging mutual congratulations because of the accomplishments of the last twelvemonth, and the LABOR CLARION shares most heartily in the sentiment. The great army of wage-earners for whom it speaks has generally shared in the common prosperity—its share may not have been as great as it should have been, but, in any event, the Labor Unionists are not to be found in the ranks of the Pessimists.

Risking the accusation of sounding a discordant note on this occasion, the LABOR CLARION suggests that it would not be amiss, when discussing the extraordinary accomplishments of the year and exchanging mutual congratulations thereon, to give some moments of serious thought to the year to come. Will we maintain the pace of the last twelvemonth, and thus obliterate fully twice as much of the scars left by the calamity of last April as we have during the last year, or shall our unexampled progress be halted by industrial strife that will be as intense as our recent progress has been without parallel?

Looking at the situation fairly, candidly, and without disposition to invite or foment industrial trouble, it cannot be said to be reassuring.

Our first year of rehabilitation is ended, but the felicitations that are being exchanged are marred by anticipations of troubles to come—in fact, trouble is not only imminent, it is at hand. Prosperity in this community under circumstances such as have existed during the last year can only be maintained through co-operation between Labor and Capital—that co-operation is wanting to-day.

When the catastrophe of April, 1906, befell us, the Labor Unions were the first to make public declaration of determination to uphold normal conditions and do their part in the rebuilding of our city. The men who made that declaration made it in good faith. When they made it, however, they believed that all other classes of citizens would be governed by the same spirit—in other words, that all would play fair. Time has demonstrated the fact that the employers and the capitalists have not played fair. Those classes soon took advantage of the abnormal conditions obtaining in our city and raised prices skyward to such a degree that the Labor Unionists were compelled to demand higher wages. These demands were made in order that the wage-earners might meet the demands of the landlord for exorbitant rents, the provision dealer for abnormal prices for the products he handled, and all other merchants and supply men, large and small, for prices far above the value of the service rendered or the goods sold.

But this is something of an old story today. We are all aware of the fact that we are confronted with a condition that can best be described in two words—"Inflated valuations."

When will the reaction come, and who will suffer most when it does come?

Under ordinary circumstances, having in mind precedents relating to somewhat similar conditions, it would appear to be quite certain that when the Inflation Bubble is pricked the wage-earner will be hardest hit.

Well, in that respect, history, as is its fashion, may repeat itself. But that is another story. Just now 'twould be well were the wage-earners to "take stock," as it were, of existing conditions—look around and note, if you can, danger signals in the industrial situation, and then look closely into the affairs of your own household—note particularly whether it will stand a siege, not a "grand stand" assault, but the "real thing," the siege that will try to the utmost the loyalty to your union of each and every one of you, the siege that will

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 12

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Printing Pressmen, No. 24, Dan Doggett, George B. Benham, George Wittman, A. T. Roche, George L. Berry. Post Office Clerks, T. F. Hardy, vice T. E. Kelly. Paste Makers, A. Devencenzi, vice J. L. Damozonio.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Independent Laundry Co., stating their position in the present conflict with the Laundry Workers' Union. From the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, informing Council of the next meeting to be held on April 14th, and requesting the attendance of all delegates. From Cigarmakers' Union, Local 242, of York, Pa., requesting the Council to distribute cards bearing the brands of unfair cigars. From the American Federation of Labor, notifying the Council of their action in reference to the merging of the Gas and Water Workers' Locals, which is favorable. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Musicians' Union, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the Cascade Dance Hall, 513 Pacific Street, for employing non-union men. Resolution from the Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting Council to levy a boycott on Toney's Grocery Store, at Buchanan and Union Streets. Wage scale and agreement of the Paste Makers' Union, Local No. 10,567. From J. Kennel, Proprietor of the New Boss Dairy, in reference to securing help.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Musicians—Reported having adjusted the trouble with the Tonopah Dance Hall, the firm having agreed to employ union members for the future; also report that they are having some difficulty in unionizing the Cascade Dance Hall. Molders—Business good; are preparing for the eight-hour day on May 1st. Laundry Workers—Are on strike for two weeks and the membership feels confident of success; also that the Independent Laundry Co. has signed agreement with union. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Report that 85 per cent. of their men are locked out owing to the strike of the Laundry Workers. Drug Clerks—Business good. Butchers—Informed the Council that a Retail Butchers' Association has been formed, possibly with the intention of dealing with the local union; the union has voted to parade on Labor Day, led by Drum Corps, members of their union; also initiated 30 new members. Coopers—Reported that their union has decided to parade on Labor Day and are unable to secure satisfactory settlement with the Pacific Oil and Lead Works. Cap Makers—Request union men when purchasing cloth hats and caps to insist upon the union label. Tailors—Business good; are vigorously prosecuting the boycott on the McMahon, Keyer and Steigler Bros. tailoring stores. Photo Engravers—Have decided to parade on Labor Day; have settled the controversy with Bolton & Strong, photo engravers at Fifteenth and Mission streets, also that their union desires to thank the Allied Printing Trades for the valuable assistance rendered. Machinists—Business good; their union is preparing for the 8-hour day on May 1st, in the combined move of all other iron trades. Steam Fitters—Are preparing for the 8-hour day on May 1st in conjunction with other iron trades. Barber Shop Porters—Are attempting to organize men of their craft employed in barber shops. Have organized a branch of their local in Petaluma, to be known as Branch No. 2. Retail Clerks No. 432—Business good; report that many stores are keeping open after 6 p. m., and request delegates not to make any purchases after that hour. Leather Novelty Workers—Business good; report that union labeled Belts can be purchased for Labor Day. Electrical Workers No. 151—Business good; members employed in the iron trades will work co-jointly with others in securing 8-hour day; also that their union is conferring with the Telephone Operators in reference to a joint working agreement. Machine Hands—Have been chartered

by the International Association of Machinists and will hereafter be known as Local No. 715. District Council of Electrical Workers—That Local No. 151, is being attacked by the dual organization known as Electrical Mechanics, No. 1.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1, That the resolution from Waiters' Union, in reference to advising men to keep away from Goldfield, Nevada, be filed; concurred in. 2, That the wage scale and agreement of the Gas Workers' Union, be indorsed. The same having received the indorsement of the A. F. of L. 3, That the editor of the LABOR CLARION be requested to furnish copy of LABOR CLARION to Spanish paper of Porto Rico, at the request of the editor; concurred in. 4, That the Cap Makers be requested to submit wage scale and agreement to the Council for its indorsement, and that the Secretary of the Council interview store keepers with a view of handling union labeled cloth hats and caps; concurred in. 5, That the Secretary contract with the Press Clipping Bureau, for clippings bearing on Labor from newspapers published in this State; concurred in, providing satisfactory. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that Brother Wynn had been absent five consecutive meetings; President Bell declared the seat vacant.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported having assisted the Telephone Operators and of having installed the officers and obligated members of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union. Report received and progress.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Report that they will hold next regular meeting on Saturday evening, April 20th, at the office of the Labor Council.

Nomination and Election of Officers—Moved and seconded that the nominations and election of officers to fill vacancies on Executive Committee, be laid over one week; carried.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Reported progress; President Bell appointed J. J. Breslin, of the Gas Workers' Union, vice Mrs. B. LaRue, resigned.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Council levy a boycott on the Pacific Oil and Lead Works, at 155 Townsend street; carried. Moved and seconded that the declaration of intention to levy a boycott on the Tonopah Dance Hall be withdrawn; at the request of the Musicians' Union; carried. Moved and seconded that the boycott on the Bolton Strong Photo Engravers, be raised, the firm having settled satisfactorily; carried.

RESOLUTIONS—The following resolutions were submitted by Delegate French:

"WHEREAS, The dust sweeping through the streets of San Francisco is injurious to health, hurtful to the eyes, and unpleasant in the extreme besides damaging the stocks of merchants and the furnishings of citizens, and

"WHEREAS, The cars of the United Railroads are responsible in some degree for the complaints hereinbefore set forth, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in session assembled, that the Board of Supervisors be urged to request the United Railroads to operate sprinkling cars over all the company lines in this city and county, and that the dust in the vicinity of the tracks be kept moistened by the passage of said sprinkling cars, to the end that nuisance may in some measure be abated, and the example set by many street car systems in the municipalities of the United States followed, and be it further

"Resolved, That the city authorities are urged to provide at the earliest possible opportunity, sprinkling cars to assist in allaying the dust, and thus augment or initiate a needed movement to improve living conditions in San Francisco."

Moved and seconded that the same be indorsed; carried.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

The man who wants a good pair of union-made pants can find them at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street.

Splendid Showing at Hale's of the Most Practical and Useful Play Garments for Children.

Rompers and Overalls for Boys and Girls, each - - 50c

Ages 1½ to 5 years.

Now that Spring is here in earnest, and the weather is warm and pleasant, let the children play out-of-doors. They should have plenty of fresh air and exercise in order to make them healthy and strong. Some mothers keep their children indoors because the children soil so many clothes. These play-garments solve this problem clearly. A child may roll in the dust and it cannot harm these garments because they can be washed easily—and so many times, too. Think of these practical play-garments—all carefully made and ready to wear, for only 50c each.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
Sixth Street, near Market.

Lundstrom Hats

Four Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.

Union Hats; That's All!

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Wanted! TO COMPLETE FILES OF THE "LABOR CLARION"

Any one having any of the following issues of the LABOR CLARION will confer a favor by notifying the Manager:

Vol. II.—Nos. 1, 24 and 36.

Vol. V.—Nos. 4 and 5.

The papers are wanted to complete the files.

Workingmen!

In my store 3 Grant Avenue you will find the best of makes in high-grade haberdashery and hats.

In 5 Grant Avenue I sell overalls, working gloves, shirts, hats, trunks and bags at prices that will help you to put money in the bank.

GALLIVAN

Downtown Headquarters for Workingmen's Goods

3 and 5 Grant Avenue

Just off Market Street

Branch P. O. in Store

Phone Temporary 3775

ANOTHER DONATION FOR THE CHILD TOILERS.

It will be interesting to the thousands of child workers in the United States to know that their oft-time benefactor, Mr. Rockefeller, is getting ready to hand out another bunch of millions for their educational benefit. That is, provided they get enough education and money themselves to allow them to participate in the benefits of the so-styled "higher" education.

It must make every breaker boy's heart thump against his little ribs to know that from the excessive wealth that Mr. Rockefeller has accumulated he is going to devote so many millions for the defense and maintenance of higher education. The girls and boys in the mills, the steel workers and mine workers, even the sweatshop workers doing their daily toil that brings them forty cents a week, can lift their voices in songs of praise and raise their eyes to high heaven through the murky gloom of the kerosene lamp and be grateful that so mighty an influence is raised in their behalf.

Mr. Rockefeller has modestly protested that he is not giving so much. If the amount were divided in wages among the workmen in his mines, factories and other industries there would be greater opportunity for the masses of children to get something of a practical education that would get them out of the rut of ignorance to which the low wages of their fathers has condemned them.

Mr. Rockefeller recently gave \$32,000,000 to the cause of higher education, that is, he gave interest bearing securities to that amount, and the gift was followed by a raise in oil prices that was the greatest ever loaded on the customer. He must have got his donation back for we are advised that once more he will donate to the cause of the downtrodden rich who can send their sons and daughters to high class colleges and universities where the doctrine of the rights of man will not interfere with the life-time teaching of the doctrine of the superiority of wealth.

This money will not wander into forbidden paths where professors of economics tell the truth of the rise of great and sordid fortunes at the expense of the working classes. It will go to such communities as that presided over by Chancellor Day, whose chief work is to laud the trusts, those great brain aggregations, that offer work to muscular but brainless humanity not blessed by having been taken into partnership with Providence.

Do not lose sight of the fact that the interest bearing securities must maintain their earning power or the community having been blessed with a share of the donation will suffer. This means common cause between such communities and the Standard Oil against whatever pressure may be brought to bear to regulate the powers of this corporation. It is an insurance against popular opinion that demands fair treatment from the great corporations.

There is no fish too small for Mr. Rockefeller's net. His great corporation will pursue just as mercilessly the poor devil who is trying to make a living with his little wagon selling oil for an independent concern as he will a rival corporation. Not so long ago the Standard Oil drivers asked for more wages and showed that the amount received gave no opportunity on earth for an education for their children. They could not feed and clothe them on their \$2.00 a day, but the Standard threatened them with displacement and pointed to the hordes of foreign workmen who would jump at the chance to "better their condition," and the drivers went back to work.

Every great corporation in this country pays tribute to the Standard in some way or another and every railroad employe, therefore, is made indirectly a burden bearer of the Standard load, for he must earn for his corporation sufficient to meet the Standard demands before his wages can be considered.

This is the story of millions taken from the earnings of the toilers, given to institutions to which the workmen and their children can never enter or enjoy the benefits therefrom. It means the continued practice of giving the advantages to those who do not need them.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

The Ladies' Home Journal is an unfair publication.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

\$12.50 For Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes

Why pay more? \$20.00 would be the correct price for the garment that Kragens is selling at \$12.50, but other stores would ask even more. Kragens business is so enormous that it can afford small profits.

You may buy a genuine "Priestley" Cravenette, guaranteed rain-proof and a dandy at that, for \$12.50. A Top-Coat, or long Overcoat, or any kind of an Overcoat for \$12.50. You may buy a suit of the very finest all-wool Serge, magnificent all-wool fancy Worsteds, and beautiful all-wool Black Thibets, or any kind of an all-wool Suit ever made; all the latest styles and all correct models. Single or double breasted Suits, Suits that fit, with those big broad shoulders and Suits that give supreme satisfaction. On any of these Suits, any of these Overcoats, any of these Cravenettes, or all of them, you need pay but \$1.00 Weekly \$12.50 and the price to you or any other man, is but \$12.50

Juvenile Clothing—Shoes

Kragens department of Juvenile Clothing is just as complete as the Men's department. For the next few days it holds a Special Sale of high-class Juvenile Suits that were picked up cheaply—2-piece Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Norfolk Suits—values up to \$8.50 and any of these fine all-wool Suits will be sold at . . . \$2.95

A Sale of Men's Shoes. The real \$5.00 article, all leathers, all shapes, all lasts, all styles. The purchase was a bargain for us—the selling will be an opportunity for you. You needn't pay cash but you may add it to your account, and the price for these \$5.00 Shoes to you is \$2.65

P. S.—Fine Jewelry on Credit. Fine Diamonds on Credit. Millinery on Credit. Ladies' Cloaks and Suits on Credit. Men's Furnishings on Credit. Draperies on Credit. Sewing Machines on Credit. Blankets, Comforters and Household Needfuls on Credit. Get the Habit of Trading at Kragens.

KRAGENS 1149-1157 Market St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

H. L. White, for many years the efficient secretary of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, has announced his determination to retire from the position at the end of the present term, which will expire on Sunday, May 26. The announcement at this time of his intended retirement will come as a great surprise to the membership of No. 21. Mr. White has held the office so long and has performed his duties in such conscientious and painstaking manner that he has come to be regarded as a permanent fixture, and his absence from the post of duty which has brought him into contact with all of the membership will be felt as a personal as well as an official loss. In addition to holding the office of secretary of the union, Mr. White has for many years been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council, of which latter body he is treasurer. The office of secretary of No. 21 has grown in importance with the added membership of recent years and, with the percentage system of collecting dues and assessments, together with the segregation of the various funds, the necessity of individual ledger accounts, the steady volume of correspondence and the constant interruption of work during office hours, has made the position such that those among our membership who are capable of performing the various duties of the office are inclined to shy at its many responsibilities. Nominations for officers for the ensuing term will be made at the next meeting, Sunday, April 28. It will be up to the membership at that time to find a competent man to fill this important position.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, of San Francisco Typographical Union, will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. James P. Orwell, 266 Twelfth avenue, Richmond, on Monday afternoon next, April 22. This important and useful adjunct of the union is experiencing a healthful and steady recuperation and many new members are being added to its roll. Mrs. O. J. Treat is the new president and her term of office will be appropriately inaugurated by a dance and social to be held at the Labor Temple on the night of Saturday, April 27. Admission tickets are only 25 cents. This social gathering is to be held chiefly for the purpose of bringing the wives and daughters of the members together in the expectation that acquaintances thus formed will be the means of awakening additional interest in the society. It is hoped that the venture will be well patronized and that the membership generally will take an active interest in the affair.

"The Insider," who contributes interesting gossip to the editorial page of the San Francisco *Call*, had the following to say recently regarding an invention created by Mrs. Anna Carlisle, the popular chairman of the Gilmartin Chapel, on Folsom street:

"FAIR INVENTOR MAY SAVE LIVES OF MEN.—I am glad to inform Mr. Robert Russ that he need not trouble the Board of Supervisors in the matter of passing an ordinance limiting the length of hatpins. A San Francisco woman has invented a device to prevent accidents from these unconscious 'weapons.' She has applied for a patent on her invention, and in a short time women will be able to wear hatpins of any length without fearing that they may be the means of wounding their fellow-straphangers in the street cars. Mrs. Anastasia Carlyle is the inventor of the hatpin shield. She is a compositor and a member of San Francisco Typographical Union. As she worked at her case she thought out the device, and her father made her a model after her rough design. She recently read in the papers of a man who died from blood poisoning caused by a stab from a hatpin that projected from the hat of a woman in a crowded car, and she began to think it would be well to hasten her shield to the patent office before any more deaths occurred from hatpin stabs. I have seen her designs, and though the device is simple it promises to fulfill its purpose."

Frank J. Bonnington, for many years organizer and special representative of the International Typographical Union in this district, has resigned that position. Mr. Bonnington has served the I. T. U. and No. 21

in a working capacity for a long time, with credit both to himself and the union. He has finally determined to retire, temporarily, at least, from active participation in union affairs. His action affords the unusual example of a man who has worked honestly and faithfully for many years to better conditions in his craft and the movement in general and is content to retire without having served his union in the capacity of delegate to the international convention, the goal of so many ardent workers. His position is unique, to say the least. When Mr. Bonnington tires of retirement, the writer predicts that the members of No. 21 will readily provide something for him to do.

Mrs. Lina Ponarouse, wife of George Ponarouse, an old member of No. 21, died in this city on Friday, April 12. Funeral services were held from the parlors of Halsted & Co., Fillmore street, on Sunday, April 14, and cremation followed at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

John Collner, of the *Examiner*, who has been confined to his home for several months, is slowly regaining strength, and hopes, with the coming of warm weather, to again be able to resume work.

Dilse Hopkins, the well-known operator, who recently gave up a position on the *Daily News* in order to assume a partnership in a paper at Lodi, Cal., was among the unfortunate victims of the fire which recently destroyed that place. The plant with which he was connected was an entire loss. That he will be able to recoup his losses and resume publication of the paper is the wish of many friends in San Francisco.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO ENTERTAIN.

The ladies comprising Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, have for some time been quietly preparing to inaugurate the New Year (i. e., the first April after the —) by summoning their multitude of friends in the printing crafts to attend a social function at the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, the 27th inst. Dancing will be the main feature of the affair. The "old guard" of the Auxiliary, who, undismayed by the terrible happenings of a year ago, held together the organization under difficulties that at times seemed unsurmountable, today feel well repaid for the efforts made in those days. The Auxiliary is now on a firm footing and will henceforth enlarge the scope of its work until it has become the potent factor making for the improvement of the working conditions of union men and women that its founders contemplated. The Auxiliary well deserves the support and encouragement of all labor unionists, especially those of the printing crafts, and the sentiment toward the organization can be well demonstrated by attending the social function arranged for the 27th inst. Tickets (25 cents each) may be obtained at the office of the Typographical Union, and from members of the Auxiliary.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary will take place on Monday, April 22, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Orwell, 266 Twelfth avenue.

PETALUMA GARMENT WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Miss Sarah Hogan, President, Miss Anna M. Burkhardt, Business Agent, and Miss Mary Fenton, of United Garment Workers, Local No. 131, of this city, visited Petaluma on the 11th inst. and instituted Branch No. 2 of Local No. 131. The new organization starts with a membership of about 75, and as the labor movement in Petaluma has become quite progressive of late, Branch No. 2 gives promise of becoming a strong union. It will meet on the first Monday of each month at Union Hall, Petaluma. The following officers were elected: President, Miss E. Herling; Vice-President, Miss L. Kilinger; Secretary, Miss F. Morrey; Treasurer, Mrs. Pierson; Delegates to Central Labor Council, Miss E. Herling and Mrs. Pierson.

The Brockton Shoe Company is on the "We Don't Patronize" list.



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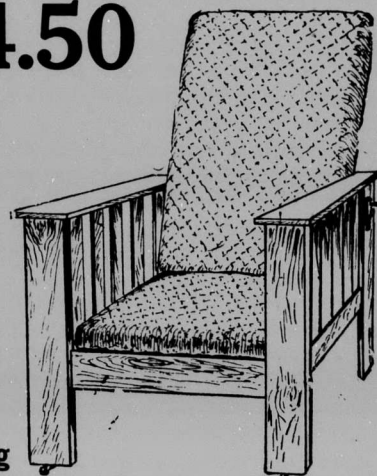
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OAKLAND

Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up
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Morris Chair
\$4.50

Just to show that the lowest prices in the wide world are at the Sterling



Solid oak, golden finish, upholstered in velour . . . \$4.50

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Sterling Furniture
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TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Telephone Operators, No. 12,447, is making even greater progress than was anticipated by the most sanguine promoters of the organization, the names on the membership roll having already nearly reached the 500 mark. For the present the union will meet every Tuesday at 8:30 p. m., at Master Plumbers' Hall, Page and Gough streets. Following are the officers: President, Miss Alice Lynch; Vice-President, Miss Rita Reynolds; Financial Secretary, Miss May Wheeler; Recording Secretary, Miss Nellie Sweeney; Guide, Miss Nellie Burke; Guardian, Charles Butler; Treasurer, Mary Lunny; Trustees—M. Gilligan, M. McDermott, M. Jensen.

MACHINE HANDS.

Last Saturday evening in the Labor Temple, Machine Hands, No. 11,933, which, since its organization, has held a charter direct from the American Federation of Labor, became a component part of the International Association of Machinists, and will hereafter be known as Machine Hands, Local No. 715, I. A. M. Business Agent Mizner of Machinists, Lodge No. 68, of this city, representing the International Association of Machinists, installed the new local. Following are the officers: President, Edward Corcoran; Vice-President, W. C. Wickwire; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Jones; Recording Secretary, D. McLennan; Conductor, F.

G. Fraser; Trustees—J. C. Jones (six months), S. A. Piquerez (twelve months), William Cox (eighteen months).

A local of Retail Clerks has been formed in Sacramento. Nearly 400 clerks have signed the charter roll.

Sixteen candidates were obligated at the last meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115, and eighteen applications for membership were received.

Carhartt overalls and working clothes can be found at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market. *

Glen Park Terrace

A resident of Glen Park Terrace has shown his infatuation for its climate, scenery and many advantages for a home, by sending us the following notes.

He hopes thereby to attract others to come to make their homes amid the delights of Glen Park Terrace.

Glen Park Terrace is the Switzerland of San Francisco.

Glen Park Terrace is most beautifully located.

Glen Park Terrace is easily accessible, as all street cars transfer directly to the Terrace for 5 cents.

Glen Park Terrace will give you all the natural scenery and fresh air of the country, without the loss of time and money.

When there is fog in the western and northern part of the city, come to Glen Park Terrace and enjoy its sunshine.

Glen Park Terrace has its own car service, also the Ocean View and Ingleside cars pass within one block.

Glen Park Terrace has proven in most senses during the winter just past that for health and comfort, it cannot be duplicated on either side of the bay.

Glen Park Terrace lots are unexcelled, as the streets are graded, sewered, macadamized, water mains laid and stone sidewalks laid.

Glen Park Terrace invites you to come out to gather flowers: breathe its fresh and pure air; and spend a day among its beautiful trees and shrubs.

Glen Park Terrace is protected from the direct high winds and fogs of the ocean by Sutro Forest and a chain of high mountains.

Take Glen Park Terrace, Ocean View, or Ingleside car, get off at Glen Park Terrace.

Lots are selling at \$450 and upward, 10% down, \$10 a month. Come any day—come Sunday.

G. H. UMBSEN & COMPANY

Sole Agents

20 MONTGOMERY STREET

Sole Agents

OUTSIDE AND IN.

BY JOHN B. POWELL

"No one," says a writer in *The Carpenter*, "ought to find fault for being criticised within a Local Union; the greatest trouble is, there is too much fault-finding outside our halls."

Our brother evidently presents two propositions—criticism "within" and criticism "without" our halls, though he probably meant to construe fault-finding in the light of descanting on men and measures cursorily and censuring them partially rather than animadverting or passing strictures upon their merits and demerits. However, what he puts forth is not a new matter, but constitutes a long existing evil to and in every known secret society, with consequences seldom other than detrimental, often to a degree serious.

Be that as it may, the brother unquestionably draws a very straight line between that which is proper and that which is not. In other words, he maintains a defense of just criticism and condemns indulgence in what may be or become partial and unfair. This is eminently proper and correct. So long as criticism is calm, considerate, conducted along the lines of parliamentary practice, it should find no opposition within the domain and domesticity of our halls. But it is better to discuss than to complain or criticise when there is an involvement of the course and conduct of affairs vitally important to the safety and security of a society as an organization or of its membership as a correlative of the body itself, for then the interests are a unity and should not be either separated or divided. This is legitimate, fair and reasonable, just as it is grievous, unseemly and improper to carry either discussion or criticism into the open world where, as labor unions have seen, destruction of that safety and security is sought by those who have no fellowship to protect, no organization based upon equity and justice to defend. The classification is distinct, yet divisible, for one seeks domination while both work to lower the value of industrial advantages.

The leaders of the union cause—by this we mean the officials of the several labor unions—often in their official work make sacrifices that torture their brain, strain their physical forces and weaken almost every other element of their usefulness as men and members. Some know that in making such sacrifices they lay aside the long established principle that self-protection is the first law of nature, preferring to show heroic devotion to their cause. The spectacle is grand, and stands inspiring, for we see it in the appeals of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and others, who are proving, or have proved, their only incentive is their firm belief that the welfare of that cause, their organization and their fraternal associates, are menaced by forces aided wholly by the influence and power of avarice and unprincipled antagonism.

When such great sacrifices are made, there is always a certain duty to perform for all and for all alike, by not only the great brotherhood of man, but by, especially, the bodies industrial, so long as all stand upon right and justice, honor and honesty. That duty is loyalty, and when the sacrifices are extended in their benefits, not to one man, or two men, but to a multitude of men, bound together by obligations of and in a brotherhood which seeks to secure and improve the social, moral and financial condition of such multitude, no one should refrain from performing it, especially if the service has been true, faithful and impartial. Any strictures or criticism of those sacrifices or such service would be neither fair nor just, nor within the bounds of reason, right and law. If this be true in an individual sense, why should its application be not general?

While the principles of union labor are, as they should be, published to the world, it is not the concern of those who do not uphold them to be made familiar with the methods and means by which Labor's organizations seek to solidify and make them effective. Labor's concerns do not rest upon mere sentiment and argument, but upon facts of weight and power for good, and they touch a great brotherhood and establish irrefragable evidence in favor of right against wrong, and in all reason its enemies should

have neither voice nor information, nor opportunity in such matters. Undoubtedly this was really the distinction our earnest, faithful brother intended to imply in his inferential protest against at least the indiscretion and the careless, thoughtless outside remarks. However, whether this was or was not his intention, he must be commended for drawing a line that should be guarded with extreme caution, sharp watchfulness and every obligation by every one who would win the battle for man's elevation in the industrial life.

No man is infallible; any one may err in judgment and action; but when it is clearly manifest that one is exercised and the other taken in a conscientious discharge of responsibilities and duties, the only purpose of which is to secure and maintain this elevation, this better life and better living, surely the laws of God will not, as the laws of man should not condemn the one nor deride the other. On the contrary, the reasonable, rational, unprejudiced, uninfluenced will approve such judgment and applaud such action, whether they sit upon judicial benches, mold public opinion by the pen, discourse from the rostrum or the pulpit, own or disburse millions of money, toil hard as common laborers or steadily as skilled workmen. Strict measures often seem—often are—harsh and severe, but it is possible to be very severe in manner and method and yet very lax in all matters that duty demands of us, but sometimes circumstances call them into requisition and execution as absolutely necessary to accomplish just and equitable aims and purposes, particularly when they are pitted against the power of sordid gold, the bias which that gold creates and the element which it commands and strives so relentlessly to maintain the supremacy of wrong over right. No longer are instances rare where such gold has been used to defeat such measures, and though it brings the blush of shame to an American to realize the regrettable fact, it is, nevertheless, a blot upon the ermine of the United States that there rests over the law the shadowy suspicion of blurred decisions and opinions rendered for the glitter and the gift of "tainted" money. Labor has no such end, or aim, or crime, to be charged against it; it has proved to the world that its objects and purposes are to make its efforts free, frank and righteous in bettering the conditions of labor and the wage earner, for we are all laborers, though not all wage earners, yet whichever we are we owe it to ourselves to be just to the generous while demanding the generous to be just to us, and when we come in contact with the ungenerous, it is better to follow not exactly David Harum's "Do others as they do us," but rather begin our charity at home by upholding our leaders instead of criticising them before and while they are battling the forces constantly and avowedly contending against the honest toiler's happiness and weal.

The Master Builders' Association of Seattle, Wash., has served notice upon the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council that unless a settlement of the labor troubles be effected the builders will introduce non-union crews and proceed with their contracts.

A strike of pile drivers in Chicago has put a stop to several million dollars' worth of dredging contracts, including that of the \$1,000,000 harbor at Gary, Ind. Practically all river and harbor work in Chicago is at a standstill. The trouble is over the eight-hour day, which the contractors refuse to concede.

The demands of the Butte (Mont.) Workingmen's Union have been generally granted and a majority of the men are at work. They asked an increase from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. The City Council, which formerly had refused the demand, later granted it, and private employers and corporations seem disposed to follow suit.

Most any brand or style of underwear, woolen or cotton, sold by Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. *

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A SHORTER WORKDAY.**Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Sleep,
Eight Hours to Be a Man.**

Much light is thrown upon the important and much agitated social economic question of the proper number of laboring hours by an article in the *Berlin Nation*, from the pen of Robert Schultze. The authoritative data adduced are drawn from actual, substantial experiment, and all of them are distinctly favorable to the eight-hour limit. Following are some of the leading points:

Two questions are generally prominent in discussions as to the expediency of shorter working hours. To what extent can a diminution of time be equalized by a more intense activity, and does this greater exertion involve a more rapid waste of human working power? Usually in judging of the significance of the various movements in question, feeling rather than experience plays the leading role. Among the few who have exerted themselves to bring these important problems nearer to a satisfactory solution, Ernst Abbe, the manager of Carl Zeiss' optical factory at Jena, who died last year, deserves foremost mention. Two addresses regarding the importance of shorter working hours, which he delivered in that city in 1901, were based upon the results of his methodical investigations. Zeiss' optical factory—thanks to Abbe's social-political insight—was the pioneer establishment where a diminution of working time and a considerable diminution was introduced. In 1891 the working day was reduced to nine hours, and this was continued until 1900. That year the management, after putting the question to vote among the workmen, reduced it still further—to eight hours. The wages were to continue the same as for nine hours, as it was expected that collectively as much work would be done in eight as had been done in nine hours. Before the expiration of the first year it could be verified that neither a diminution of performance nor overtaxation of the laborers, not even of the older ones, was to be noted. In order to facilitate investigation, it was confined to laborers who were at least twenty-one a year before the eight-hour rule was introduced and had been working in the factory at least three years—the total being 233. The facts thus gleaned are very instructive. The writer gives tables which indicate that the hourly earning capacity had increased in the proportion of 100:116.2. If the increase had been in the proportion of 190:112.5 it would signify that the workmen had earned exactly as much in eight as they had in nine hours. As it was, the day's performance even increased 3.3 per cent, or one-thirtieth of the former day's work.

The experiences at Woolwich arsenal, in England, recounted by Abbe, are likewise instructive. There, too, it was shown that the decrease of working time from nine to eight hours involved no diminution of accomplishment, although the laborers were under the influence of the trades unions, which sought to obtain work for the unemployed by means of reduced hours.

Into the reasons which lead to this seeming paradoxical development, Abbe likewise instituted a thorough research. The fact that in entirely different forms of occupation and among different people, a reduction of working hours exhibits a like favorable effect, naturally gives rise to the presumption that it must be due to certain general causes. The division of labor, supposedly accountable for the tremendous technical advance of the last decades, has given almost all industrial labor a peculiar stamp in as much as the uniform daily activity results in a continuous fatigue of the same organs. Such recurring, uniform fatigue of the human body may, however, be endured only if it can be exactly counterbalanced by the resting time and by nutrition, before next day's work. The least deficit in recuperative strength must necessarily lead to a gradual destruction of the organism.

The fatigue of the workman is caused by three concurrent factors: (1) The amount of daily product; (2) the rapidity with which he works, whereby it must be taken into account that an increase of energy is really perceptible only with materially accelerated intensity; (3) the expenditure of energy

depending solely upon the time consumed at the place of work; the workman must remain in the same bodily position, standing or sitting eight or ten hours, working under the same strain or attention, and so on. In consideration of these circumstances Abbe reached the conclusion that there must be an optimum for every workman; that is, a minimum time of labor resulting in the largest output. He was convinced that at least three-fourths of all the industrial workers did not attain this optimum with nine hours' labor, nor overstep it with eight, and that it was, therefore, possible in almost every domain of industry to change not only to nine, but to eight hours, working at a reasonable tempo, without any diminution or deterioration of the work. Naturally he meant a gradual, not a sudden change to eight hours.

The point is to gradually accustom people who have been used to dawdling, to acquire the degree of normal fatigue, as it were, which may be balanced by next day through rest and nourishment.

Abbe's chief ground for repeating the demand over and over: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours' to be a man," was that he regarded the intellectual development of the laborer as the decisive element of his proficiency. Long hours result in having the natural intelligence of the lower strata in great part lie fallow. The industrial division of labor involves beyond doubt intellectual desolation through its uniformity. The point, therefore, is to give the workingman a chance by shorter hours to use their native intelligence; to enable them, in spite of the monotony of their work, to employ their understanding, to regard with interest things outside their task.—*Review of Reviews.*

MACHINISTS PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

An exchange says that the International Association of Machinists has started a movement to better the working conditions for men employed in the packing-houses of all cities in the West. A conference of delegates from the principal packing-house centers will be held in Chicago this month and a working agreement drawn up. Before the great strike of 1904 the machinists at the stockyards in Chicago had a working agreement with the packers which, among other things, provided for pay for overtime. This was abolished some time ago and the men frequently work nights and Sundays for straight time. The work-day in packing-houses is ten hours, while a nine-hour day prevails in all other crafts. The machinists will make a demand for a nine-hour day. They will insist that all overtime be paid for in excess of nine hours. They will ask for a minimum scale of 33-1-3 cents an hour, with time and a half for all overtime. It is stated that the maximum pay in the packing-houses is 30 cents an hour, about 5 cents an hour less than is paid elsewhere. Another move said to be contemplated by the Chicago machinists is to reduce the number of lodges. There are now twenty-one lodges in that city and the men behind the movement believe that a great saving in salaries would result if the consolidations advocated were brought about. It is said that the number of lodges in Chicago may be reduced to eight. Much saving could be had in rents. A meeting will be held this month by the officers of the various lodges to discuss the proposed consolidation.

The Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company of Globe, A. T., has ordered a voluntary increase of the wages of all its employees. Miners are to receive \$4 for a day of eight hours. The new scale will doubtless be adopted by all the mining companies in the Globe district and will affect 3,500 men. The new scale went into effect on April 1.

Reports at the recent A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting showed that during the five months since the close of the Federation's fiscal year an increase of more than 50,000 members, as compared with the corresponding five months of last year was gained.

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The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

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Telephone Page 1838

LABOR CLARION

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THE STRENUOUS WORK OF A YEAR— THE FUTURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tax your resources to the limit—aye, beyond the limit!

Be not deceived by the condition of "Inflated Values" that has existed for some time past, and exists to-day. Be not deceived, men, and conclude that the "other fellow" is quite satisfied to permit Inflation to continue and allow you, without protest, to be a beneficiary. Such is not the case. The "other fellow" has about reached the limit of Inflation, and now that he can go no further in the direction of raising prices, he intends to turn his attention to you. His seeming good nature and willingness to accede to your demands during the last year should not deceive you—he has not "changed his spots." On the contrary for some time past he and his fellows have been quietly talking the situation over and planning how your desires to further share in their prosperity can be effectually curbed. If you are awake, if you are giving attention to current events, you must know these things,—and if you have been close observers, you, of course, realize that 'twould be worse than folly to enter into industrial controversies hereafter unless your position be impregnable—and to make it impregnable you must, first, be just and conservative in your demands; and, second, you must possess the sinews of war—a plethoric treasury and an organization whose members are loyal to the core, come what may.

Think the situation over—it demands the best thought of each and every one of you—it demands action,—action in respect to the formation of a common policy determined on by the wisest and most experienced among you.

No country can ever become really great or progressive with her working people underpaid or overworked.—*Ex.*

LAUNDRY WORKERS STILL OUT.

There has been practically no change in the strike of the Laundry Workers during the week, and the controversy now seems to have settled into a test of endurance.

Last Saturday a conference was held between the Executive Board of the Laundry Owners' Association and the Strike Committee of the union. The owners asked the workers to concede several material points, and their proposals were submitted to the union on Monday. The union agreed to substitute time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work for the double time rate provided in the original schedule; also to give the proprietor the option of placing the union label on packages of laundry, and agreed to modify the clause which provided that the Business Agent should have the privilege of collecting dues from members during working hours. When these concessions were submitted to the laundry owners on Monday afternoon they were rejected, the employers contending they were not material. When asked for a counter proposition, the employers requested that the nine-hour day be continued, and declared that if this concession was made they would then take up and "consider" the wage question. This proposition was rejected by the union's representatives.

The Laundry Workers' officials report that the rank and file of the organization feel absolutely confident of victory, and the situation seems to fully justify their views.

In Oakland the Laundry Workers are preparing to start a laundry of their own, and they have been assured of ample financial support.

There are in this city seven union laundries, namely:

Independent, Nineteenth and Bryant streets.
Sheerin's, 760 McAllister street.
Enterprise, Twenty-sixth and York streets.
Cavanaugh's, 847 Bryant street.
Union Overall, 2210 Folsom street.
Hayes Park, Mission road, near Five-Mile House.
Golden Gate, 2120 Lombard street.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones, and 540 McAllister street.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twentieth and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

A shorter workday is the most potent factor in human progress. It not only recuperates all the faculties, but gives time and opportunity to cultivate the best in the hearts and minds of man.—*Samuel Gompers.*

Poverty is the bane of humanity, and is the underlying cause of all human ills—physical, mental, political, moral and social.—*Ex.*

LABOR'S EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

The exhibits of the American Federation of Labor and of our International Trade Unions in 1904 at St. Louis, says the *American Federationist*, received the highest possible commendation from visitors, observers, thinkers, and those in a position to judge, the highest award having been given for the exhibit. Apart from this the official archives of that exposition contain the highest award granted. The magazines of our country have discussed the exhibits, and many of them reproduced in their columns, not only articles, but pictures of many of the exhibits. College professors and students have made them the subject of lectures and references. These facts are stated to call attention to the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor that an exhibit shall be held at the Jamestown Exposition which opens April, 26th, and to continue until November 30th, 1907. This will include the time when the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Norfolk (about five miles from the exposition grounds).

In addition to the exhibit of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, which will be brought up to date, will be an exhibit of union label products by manufacturers who employ union labor and use the union labels. This latter feature will be in charge of Mr. Max Morris, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and success is also assured in this particular exhibit.

We urge the co-operation and prompt action of all international union officers to prepare an exhibit for their respective organizations, so that it may be completed and forwarded not later than April 15th, and thus enable us to have our exhibits complete and ready for inspection on the day of opening.

The exhibit should be addressed as follows: "American Federation of Labor Exhibit, Social Economy Building, Jamestown Exposition, near Norfolk, Va.," and we should be advised by mail at the same time the exhibit is shipped.

Many of the international unions have had experience in the preparation of such exhibits, and anything of an improved or additional character will be appropriate. Will our brothers kindly reply to this at their earliest possible convenience and advise us even what they have in mind tentatively to do in the matter?

The American Federation of Labor will have competent and reliable men in charge of the exhibits and no charge to our organizations for space, insurance or care will be made. At close of the Jamestown Exposition the organizations which desire the return of their exhibits will have their wishes complied with.

It is our purpose to aid to the fullest in making the best possible showing for the great cause in which we are engaged, and to show the world the great advances and improvements the laboring men have caused in the condition of affairs, and the physical, mental, and moral advantages which have been secured for the wage-workers of our country through their organized efforts.

Conductors and motormen in the employ of the Butte (Mont.) Electric Railway Company are receiving two and a half cents an hour more than they did last month. Senator W. A. Clark, owner of the street railway system of Butte, has ordered an increase, which went into effect April 1.

Judge Cochrane, in the Federal court at Covington, Ky., on April 1, upheld the law prohibiting common carriers from discriminating against labor organizations.

The Machinists of New York and vicinity have determined to demand an eight-hour day within a short time.

The Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association will give its outing next Sunday at Shell Mound Park.

The musicians of Vallejo have organized.

CONGRESSIONAL JUGGLING WITH INJUNCTION ISSUE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The late Congress adjourned without enacting any anti-injunction legislation. We can not say that this is very surprising. We should not consider it necessary to make any comment on this failure to meet the legitimate wishes of organized labor, had not the Judiciary Committee of the House attempted a piece of gratuitous juggling with the subject.

It is, of course, well known that the Judiciary Committee of preceding Congresses had made favorable reports on anti-injunction bills. These reports, however, produced no results of any kind, for the influence of the attorneys and the corporations was stronger than that of reason and justice.

In the Congress just closed it was apparently deemed advisable to manufacture a pretext for perpetuating government by injunction. Resolutions were accordingly adopted by the House Judiciary Committee directing a subcommittee to inquire, first, whether the federal courts have the power to issue injunctions to protect "personal" as distinguished from property rights; and, second, whether the mere right to carry on business is a property right and if so, whether it is of such character as to be entitled to the protection of injunction orders.

The subcommittee considered these resolutions and presented a report. The report was of the kind that the majority desired. The committee's method of reaching its conclusions was delightfully simple and easy.

It must be borne in mind that the question was not whether courts had issued injunctions on these or those theories. Everybody knows that they have gone to extraordinary lengths in granting injunctions. It is admitted by many "conservative" lawyers that the injunction remedy has been grossly abused. The subcommittee, if it had wished to act in good faith, would have ignored the decisions of the judges and endeavored to determine the issue in the light of constitutional and fundamental principles. But what did it do?

The committee cited the very decisions that were called in question to justify similar decisions in the future.

To this it added a number of platitudes and irrelevant commonplaces, the whole constituting a truly grotesque mixture. Here are some sentences from the report:

"If the sole question is the right to labor, the right to do business, to employ and be employed, to barter and sell, to contract and trade, separated from the object to which they are directed, they are personal rights, which the courts have protected so long that they may be considered fixed and fundamental. The necessity for labor is imperative. Since Adam was driven from Eden it has been an inexorable law. You might as well say that one should breathe or eat or sleep as to say he shall not work. As unavoidably it will receive the highest protection that the law affords."

As a vaudeville "stunt" this would be amusing; as a serious argument to justify an injunction prohibiting—what? peaceful picketing and moral suasion the disposal of one's patronage as one sees fit, and similar things, it is too absurd for discussion.

In regard to the second resolution, the subcommittee reported again that the courts had repeatedly held that the right to carry on business to be a valuable property right. It cited cases to support this view and, not satisfied, went on to give further authority as follows:

"The opinion of one who has held an important judicial position and who is now conspicuous in the public service is valuable. Therefore, we quote from Secretary Taft, who in discussing the question, said: 'The question at issue is whether the unlawful injury to a growing commercial or transportation business is an interference or injury with either a right of property or a right of a pecuniary nature. This question would seem to answer itself in the affirmative. The good will of a business, which is really the things a man has in the custom he has built up by his busi-

ness, is so much a property right that it is frequently bought or sold. Indeed, a man's business has been frequently protected by injunctions against unfair and fraudulent competition. Even if it be conceded that property right is to be limited to one growing out of ownership of tangible property, certainly a right in a going business is a right of a pecuniary nature.'"

But the subcommittee credited with more discretion than candor or fairness did not add that the passage credited to Secretary Taft was a quotation, not from a judicial decision or opinion, nor from a scientific paper, but from a stump speech delivered in the last Congressional campaign in the Littlefield district, and delivered in reply to attacks made by the editor of the *American Federationist* on the Maine Representative's injunction record.

To quote campaign speeches in a Congressional report on constitutional questions is certainly a novelty.

The subcommittee, however, did not refer for "further authority" to the new British law governing trade disputes and injunctions, an act which passed both houses of Parliament without a division. That act is based on the precise contentions of organized labor with regard to business and labor. We think fair-minded men will admit that a law of Great Britain, enacted after a thorough discussion, is better "authority" than a stump speech of a former "injunction judge," who can hardly be expected to condemn in others the very things which he sanctioned, encouraged, and himself did in the early days of the abuse of government by injunction.

But enough here about the ridiculous report of the committee. In the near future we shall publish the able and exhaustive and reply of Hon. T. C. Spelling to that fatuous document.

Reverting to the failure of Congress to grant labor any relief from judicial tyranny, it is interesting to note that legal writers are beginning to worry over the apparent "futility" of the omnibus injunctions. One law journal says that the number of "labor injunctions" issued in the past few years is "startling," and that even more striking is the fact that labor officials have ceased to regard these injunctions as worthy of their attention. It continues:

"It is said that they (the labor leaders) do not attempt to oppose the application or give any heed to the terms of the injunctions since experience has taught them that in practice they are not strictly enforced, and in very few instances, it is said, the attorneys for the plaintiffs succeed in punishing violators for contempt. This is a new phase of the argument against the indiscriminate use of the exceptional process of equity, for if familiarity is to breed contempt, which the dictates of policy allows to go unpunished, there is new danger confronting our courts of justice."

No doubt the plutocratic attorneys and subversive judges originally thought they would suppress the right to strike, picket, boycott, and other legitimate union weapons by injunctions and threats of punishment for "contempt" without trial by jury. They know better now. Injunctions have done much injustice, but they have not discouraged or checked the growth of the organized labor movement.

Injunctions in labor disputes are outrageous, but far less effective from the standpoint of stupid, bigoted employers than they were expected to be.

Judicial usurpation has overreached itself.

After all, America is not Russia.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 11th inst. says: Through an agreement announced today 300 telegraphers, including every operator on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, will receive increases in salary ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, according to present position. The agreement was the result of conferences between the railroad officials and a committee from the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

President M. O. Sullivan of the International Amalgamated Alliance of Metal Workers of Pittsburgh, has been in this city for several days and has delivered interesting addresses before several labor organizations.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 16, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair, Messrs. F. N. Barney, F. A. Mancebo, A. C. Donaldson and T. Marc were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. L. Appy of Local No. 20, Denver, and F. V. Withers of No. 76, Seattle, on transfer card. Subsequently Messrs. L. Appy and E. P. Junker were admitted to full membership in the local. Application for membership was received from C. Palladine and was laid over one week. Messrs. C. Craig and J. E. Kramer, Jr., of Local No. 3, Indianapolis, resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

The following named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: Mrs. O. K. Green, Messrs. R. H. Hahn, Miss M. A. Lewis, A. C. Love, T. Lowans, Jr., and W. W. Vanderhoof.

Members of the M. M. P. U. that may visit Los Angeles during the Fiesta week in May are cordially invited to accept the privileges of Local No. 47's headquarters at No. 230½ South Spring street, a courteous invitation to that effect having been received from Secretary Bagley on behalf of Local No. 47 of Los Angeles.

Owing to lack of a quorum the meeting of the union set for April 11th did not take place, and such business as would have been transacted had the meeting taken place, must necessarily lay over to the May meeting.

The Secretary is in receipt of a communication stating that it is desired to rent a pair of tympani, complete, for a large musical entertainment to occur about May 26th at Woodland, California. Any member possessing the desired instruments and in a position to rent them, can obtain full particulars at the office in headquarters.

President Chas. H. Cassasa and Miss E. Austin were united in marriage in this city on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, at the residence of the family of the bride, No. 345 Clement street. The happy couple departed shortly after the ceremony on a trip to Los Angeles, where the honeymoon will be spent.

CLOAK MAKERS.

At a recent meeting of Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 8, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By Cloak Makers' Union No. 8, assembled in special memorial session on March 26, 1907, that we deeply deplore the demise of our late lamented brother, Samuel Urbansky, who for many years has faithfully served this union in the capacity of Executive Board member, Vice-President and President; further

"Resolved, That the zeal and devotion with which the departed brother attended to his duties as member and officer of this organization will forever serve us, his survivors, as an example of fidelity and unselfishness, and as a guiding light in the future conduct of our organization.

"Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and orphans of the departed brother, and assure them of our support and assistance in times of need and distress; and further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be embodied in the records of this union, and that a copy of same be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased brother, and be given to the press."

The above resolutions having been adopted, the meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of Samuel Urbansky.

During the month of March Waiters' Union, No. 30, added to its membership the following: Sixty-eight by initiation, thirty-two by cards and fifty-six reinstated, making a total of 156.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, has decided to place two Business Agents in the field, and has selected H. J. Hoehn to fill the additional position.

LITTLE TOILERS IN MILL AND SHOP.

The figures and facts are based on statistics of 1900, which relate to the employment of children as bread winners, of whom 1,750,000, in round numbers, between the ages of ten and fifteen, were so employed. Bread winners are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry.

Agricultural labor claimed by far the larger portion of child labor, the number of children ten to fifteen years old so employed being 1,054,446, or about two-thirds of the total number of child bread winners, most of them being members of farmers' families.

Next in extent comes domestic service, or the occupations of servants and waiters or waitresses, in which 138,065 children were employed, most of them being girls.

About one-third of the children employed in gainful occupations were fifteen years of age, and more than half were fourteen or fifteen years old. The number under fourteen was 790,623, or 45.2 per cent of the total.

Of the total number of children bread winners ten to fifteen years of age 72.2 per cent were boys and 27.8 per cent girls.

Almost invariably the percentage of bread winners is much greater among foreign-born children than among native-born children. The percentage of bread winners among negro children is much higher than among white children.

The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives ten to fifteen years of age was 44,427.

Of the 71,622 messengers and errand and office boys in the United States 62 per cent were district and telegraph messengers and errand boys, 23.3 per cent were office boys and 14.7 per cent were bundle and cash boys or girls. Nine-tenths of the children employed in such service are boys.

The occupation of the textile worker, or the needle trades, furnish employment to 35,070 children between ten and fifteen years of age, of whom 5,136 were boys and 29,934 were girls. The total number of children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in the tobacco and cigar factories was 11,462.

Of the 49,998 glass workers reported in 1900, 5,365 or 10.7 per cent, were from ten to fifteen years old.

Of the 23,657 children for whom statistics were specially compiled 17,956, or 75.9 per cent, were living in homes with their parents; 3,380, representing 14.3 per cent, or approximately one-seventh of the total were living with widowed mothers, and 578, or 2.4 per cent, with mothers who were living apart from their husbands and whose economic position was therefore likely to be analogous to that of the widow. The number of children that were either fatherless or not living with their fathers was 4,943, about one-fifth of the total number.

The percentage of school children in the total population, five to nine years of age, enumerated in the United States was 53.3, which is only a little higher than the percentage (50.6) shown for the selected families included in this study. Of the number of children ten to fourteen years of age in these families only 31.9 per cent were at school, while the corresponding percentage for the total number of children of that age in the United States was 79.8.

But after these children reach the age at which the opportunity for employment as wage earners begins their school attendance suffers. In the families with child bread winners schooling rarely extends beyond the age of thirteen. Of the children fourteen years of age 97.4 per cent were employed and only 1.6 per cent were at school.

Of the total number of children ten to fourteen years of age in the United States 7.1 per cent were illiterate, as compared with 18.8 per cent of the child bread winners of the same age included in this tabulation. For the messengers and errand and office boys the per cent of illiteracy is comparatively small.

By far the greatest degree of illiteracy is that shown for the children in the cotton mills. In the

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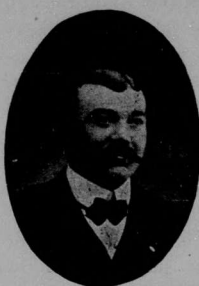
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McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
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South almost half of the cotton mill operatives ten to fourteen years of age are illiterate and about one-fourth of these fifteen to twenty years old. The smaller percentage in the older group of operatives would indicate that a good many of these children learn to read and write after they are ten years of age. But the percentage of illiteracy in the older group is still very high, rendering it probable that large numbers of these children are destined to remain illiterate for the rest of their lives.—*Exchange*.

BEST WORKMEN BELONG TO UNION.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Craig, of the circuit court of Danville, Ill., which settles what is meant by "the prevailing rate of wages." The ruling is to the effect that the only scale of wages known to the general public is that maintained by the unions, and, unless otherwise stipulated in contract, union wages must be the standard of wages figured on. Following is the decision in brief:

"It can be said that the price of the bricklayers' union is known. The price of the other is not known. Had the defendant wanted his work done lower than the union labor, it would have been fair for him to have said so, and then the complainant in taking the contract would have taken the standard of wages figured on.

"I have no doubt but that at the time the employment was made both parties understood and knew that nearly every man that was capable of doing the work was a union man, and that by force of circumstances union labor was to be employed to do the work; and now, after the work is done, it is claimed that perhaps some person or persons could have been found outside of the union to do the work at a cheaper price. That is a mere guess or speculation, when it is clearly shown that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union."

John Brislin, inventor of the massive rolling mill machinery by which beams of iron weighing tons are run through the rolls, and through which Andrew Carnegie made most of his millions, died in Pittsburgh a few days ago at the age of 72, blind and in poverty. Brislin was a boyhood chum of Carnegie, and while employed in the Homestead mills met Anton Vinnac, a Frenchman. Together they patented the modern roll tables, by which large beams could be rolled into shape automatically. They charged the Carnegie Steel Co. with stealing their patents and in 1897 a decision sustaining their contention was handed down by Judge Buffington in the United States District Court. The steel company offered to settle for \$100,000, but the inventors refused, claiming that their patents were worth \$40,000,000. On appeal they lost on a technicality and Vinnac died of a broken heart, as they had no more money to fight the case further. Brislin became blind, but seemed to have a child-like faith that Carnegie would do him justice. He would sit for hours and stare into space and wait and wait, but no restitution came.

The *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, prints the following signed communication from W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, whose trial for conspiracy in the Steunenberg assassination takes place next month: "I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Congressman Sherman. The President says that I am an undesirable citizen, the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all powerful and his statement, coming as it does on the eve of my trial for my life, will work me irreparable injury and do more to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past. President Roosevelt is the leading exponent of the doctrine of 'fair play and a square deal,' but his reference to me in his letter to Sherman demonstrates that he does not practice what he preaches."

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PROGRESS.

Progressive collective action is the paramount necessity of the wage-workers and the most difficult to instill into them. When the aim of progressive action has been gained and they are in full enjoyment of their share, they cannot fail to appreciate the gain, but fail woefully in appreciation of the progressive steps necessary to accomplish that much desired object. Increased wages and a shorter workday are naturally considered the greatest and, by some of the wage-workers, the only appreciable improvements; but these improvements are not miraculously thrown into their outstretched arms.

Those improvements have been secured through organization, step by step, ceaseless efforts confronted by the severest obstacles. Progress is not the goal but the gainful efforts which lead to and eventually win it. Progress is not signalized by loose, disjointed and isolated attempts, but rather by concerted action. There is no such thing as organization without united action, and our progress toward those ends which we strive for is determined by the unity of action, the hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, the keep-step movement which turns aside besetting obstacles and clears the road.

When halted temporarily in the face of seemingly prodigious obstacles, we must not disorganize and rout, for a solid, united front can alone carry us through. Many who have just joined the movement date its progress from the time of their membership, but that onward and upward movement has been progressing for centuries. There is a century's march and work yet before us, and although the individual may feel that the whole power of the whole organization should be immediately directed toward securing his immediate wishes, he must learn that the organization progresses toward that end as he becomes a thinking, working, harmonious part of it.

As an indifferent, inactive member he is excessive freight to, and as an obstructionist he is an ant hill in the pathway of the movement. Both add their distinctive burdens and the latter additional irritation. However, both largely determine the pace at which the movement shall go forward. Both share largely in the responsibility for its retrograde, but never for its recovery and onward march.

The progress of the workers to a newer, better and higher plan of living is marked by their progress in the development and perfection of their industrial and economic organization and protector—organized labor. The onward movement is slow, tedious, difficult and beset with many and diverse enemies, but holds in store the fruition of the workers' hopes.

The retrograde movement is sharp and quick to the wage slough. The little push which the individual member exerts in the interests of his organization is the later the organized push which carries him forward to success. Individual and factional strifes, intrigues and ambitions; the fulfillment of which is at the expense of the organization as a whole, are certain to spring up but let your judgment and activities be ever directed in those channels which promote the progress of your organization.

The only road that is clear, straight, speedy and unobstructed is the backward route. Once under headway in this direction our movement gathers velocity in the race for a longer work-day, the lowest, most intolerable conditions and lowest standards of living and wages.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

The Pennsylvania master builders are making an effort to secure a national convention of builders' exchanges for the purpose of organizing a national body. The idea is to use the lockout against every union that refuses to repudiate the sympathy strike, and, of course, to inaugurate the open shop universally.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

The overtime bill in the Massachusetts Legislature has become a law. The bill prohibits the employment of women and children in textile mills between 6 at night and 6 in the morning.

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THE SCAB.

The scab, to the earnest-minded, well convinced trade unionist, is the one irresponsible, ill-disposed opponent whom he has to encounter at every turn. I do not regard this feeling as unjust, and have no desire to alter it. I only wish to urge patient and wise action in meeting this evil. It is primarily a moral evil, the evil of seeing too obscurely and feeling too faintly what makes for the common welfare, and must be overcome by moral forces. The repulsion to the scab may be very intense, if it is only wise.

Revolutionary ideas find slow entrance into slow minds. There is much shiftless thinking and many shabby habits to overcome; and that by claims with which the indolent are by no means familiar. In our revolution many kind-hearted and contented men were driven out as Tories, who seemed to deserve better treatment from society than they received. We should remember, in bearing with the scab, that this new light of ours has not been so very long in the world, and has not yet disclosed itself to him. The majority of workmen at the present time are not unionists, and many of those who are unionists are hardly familiar with their own convictions. The fog will clear up in time, but it still lies low and heavy. We are not quite right in our feeling toward those still enveloped in it; our bitterness of censure is due to only a few feet in elevation. The man who has been up for hours has too little sympathy with him who has just turned out.

Then, the customs of the world, so familiar to us from childhood, have a prescriptive right with the mass of men. Custom is with the scab. When an employer talks loudly for an open shop, there is a general sentiment on his side. That is what we have had, and what many feel we must still have, if there is to be any freedom and any enterprise. They do not see that the "open shop" now means one which the employer can go in and out of at his pleasure, while the employee submits himself to that pleasure. The "closed shop" so-called, means the liberty and prosperity of more persons than the "open shop." The kind of closing contemplated is like that of the notice, no admission in business hours. It adjusts action to the best conditions and then enforces those conditions. Yet, remembering the blinding force of habits and of words we must have some patience with the scab whose eyes have not been anointed. The first touch of even the hand of Christ led the patient only to see "men as trees walking."

There are two kinds of scabs of very different calibre; men who, from ignorance or indolence or bad habits, are always, like sediment, settling to the bottom, and men of a wilful, independent turn of mind, who act more for their own pleasure than the pleasure of others associated with them. Any opportunity which comes to the first class, instead of being used as a lever with which to lift up themselves and their households, is regarded simply as a new chance for relaxation. Trade unions offer few inducements to those who take life as it comes, with no ambitions. There is too much forecast, too much immediate exertion called for, for this cast of mind. They are not accustomed to barter the present for the future. They live much as the Algonquin Indians in this country who starved and shivered through the winter rather than plant in the summer. These men, as long as they can drift, prefer to drift, and once aground, find no way of getting off. That such men, driven by their necessities, should become scabs, is inevitable. You can not expect them to be more considerate of the welfare of others than of their own welfare. And then, there is the stale argument, shall not a man work for his own hungry household? Let him first ask, how came them so hungry?

It is our common duty to labor assiduously, in every possible way, for these unfortunates whom society carries at an immense cost to itself, and who ruin so much of its happiness. If there is any class who cannot afford indolence and indifference and vice, it is the laboring class, who are earning prosperity by hardness of hand and sweat of brow. The

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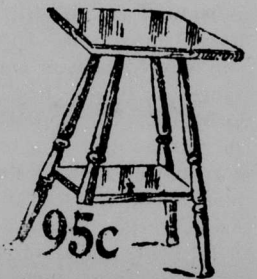
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outer door of trade unions must always be open and cheerful. There can be no despised class of workmen who may not, in some hard-fought battle, avenge themselves fearfully on those who have forgotten them. Workmen must be democratic, looking anxiously in all directions. The despised laborer, negro, woman, or man may become at any moment the chance stone across which the employer will pry at their prosperity.

The second class of scabs is more rare and more dangerous. Men of an independent temper, able to take care of their own interests and little heedful of the interests of others, may make of strikes a harvest time for their own courage and activity. These men, like successful free-booters, will attract admiration and be very acceptable to a certain class of employers. Here is a chance for sound discrimination. The question is not, has the man courage, but does good will go with his courage? Brute courage without the attributes of manhood, may worry us like an enraged bull.

The controversy between unionists and scabs, one and all, is a moral one. No violence can settle it. It must be faced and finished on grounds of sound reason. The moment violence enters in, the first class of scabs is made respectable as suffering oppression, and the second class is gratified as having on hand another fight. Society can not tolerate anarchy, and as soon as it begins to appear, those who seem to be the occasion of it will come under censure. All those papers which think that the laws of political economy are in full operation in business, and are sufficient to control it, will begin to fill their trumpets with wind, and howl forth the maledictions which attach to disorder. All confusion helps to conceal the adequate and earnest reasons which support the cause of labor.

Trade unions can not prosper without a clear, wholesome, moral atmosphere. Communities which make no distinction between the courage of a scab, disregarding the interest of the class to which he belongs, and the courage of the leaders of labor, willing to make personal sacrifices which the cause of labor requires, have the lessons of human welfare and human society still to learn.

It is the constant danger of every uplifting effort to fall back on force. Force can rarely render any aid to a movement whose success turns on sound sentiment. Force attacks the framework of society, it can not improve and renew it. The moment violence takes the place of counsel, reasons begin to disappear, and to alter their bearing. Existing order, even though defective, is better than disorder. The cause of workmen is not revolutionary in the sense of substituting one form of government for another, but in the sense of making existing relations more equal and complete. The appeal of the workmen is to justice and good will, and must be heard and understood before it can be heeded. Violence is waving this appeal and taking the chances of a broil, when these must inevitably be disastrous.—*Professor John Bascom of Williams College, in Bricklayer and Mason.*

At the recent Political Labor Conference in Sydney, Australia, the following resolution, brought forward by the Trades and Labor Council, was carried: "That this conference protests against the introduction of (1) alien immigrants, and (2) the introduction of white immigrants until better facilities for their employment are offered."

The letter carriers of Butte, Mont., who resigned in a body because of the small compensation paid by the Government, now desire to remain in the service. A telegram from them has been received by the Postmaster-General saying that in view of the legislation providing for graded increases for postoffice employees, they would withdraw their resignations.

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American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book.
Men and Women, (M.)

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)
Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)
New England Homestead, (W.)
American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)
Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Mass.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

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Prunes, largest size, 4 lbs.....25c
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Tomatoes and Corn, per dozen.....\$1.00
CANNED TABLE FRUITS—
An assortment of 5 cans for.....\$1.00
High grade Fruit in heavy sprig.
SOUPS—
Mulligatawny or Chicken, 2 cans.....15c
ALL CREAMS per doz.....45c
PORT or SHERRY WINE, bottle.....25c
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CARROLL RYE WHISKEY, per bottle.....95c
HOLLAND GIN, regular \$4.00 gal.....\$3.00
JESSE MOORE C, bottle.....85c
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PURE KONA COFFEE, per lb.....25c
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HALL TO LET

HARRY FISCHER, 260 Valencia St.

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Headquarters

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Careful Selection of your Requirements, Secure
Prices, and then Come to See Me.

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Dealer in FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING
AND UPHOLSTERY

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No Matter What the Terms, Quality or Price You
Secure I Will Save You Money. Can I Do More?

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—Union Shoes
—Union Hats
—Union Clothing
—and Furnishings

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FRANK BROS.

The Big
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

The mining companies operating in and around Bisbee, A. T., have posted notices of a new wage scale raising the wages of miners from \$3.75 to \$4 per day, and adding 25 cents to every man who has heretofore been receiving as much as \$3.50 per day. The increase also extends to the men in the smelters at Douglas.

Smoke union-label cigars and tobacco.

ATTENTION!

Brockton Shoe Co.
1025 FILLMORE ST.

Keeps open evenings, in violation of the early closing regulations of

THE RETAIL SHOE CLERKS' ASS'N

and has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

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Union Made Pants

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with a guarantee—a new pair free if they don't wear

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Enterprise Brewing Co.

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Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

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OF EVERY SUIT I MAKE

My suits are built on honor.
Skillful tailors work in my shop.

Harry Cunningham

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2665 Mission Street Between 22nd and 23rd Sts.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackborn & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., Brannan, near First.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travis Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3538 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 234 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Lechner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Deizelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (153) Van Ness Printing Co., 448 Van Ness Avenue.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Bolton & Strong, 1620 Fifteenth.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

The men employed at the plant of the Puget Sound Dry Docks and Machine Company at Quartermaster Harbor, Wash., recently asked for an increase in wages, and the management immediately closed down the plant and ordered vessels waiting repairs towed elsewhere. The lockout affects 150 men.

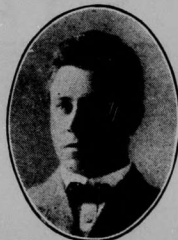
WILL & FINCK

Cutlery, Barber Furniture and Supplies, Sporting Goods, Etc.

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COR. HAIGHT AND GOUGH



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ARE BACK TO THE OLD STAND
SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LARGER THAN EVER; MODERN
STORE, MODERN WORKSHOP, PERFECT TAILORING AT
MODERATE PRICES, STRICTLY UNION IN EVERY DETAIL.

FIRST TAILORS IN SAN
FRANCISCO TO ADOPT THE
CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION
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KELLEHER & BROWNE, THE IRISH TAILORS

11-15 Seventh Street, near Market

For Good UNION MADE Clothes Go To

M. BAUM, TAILOR

935 VALENCIA STREET, Near 21st

EUGENE McCOY (Formerly McCOY & NESBITT)

First-Class Fancy Staple Groceries

My prices are within everybody's reach. Everything guaranteed. Money back if goods are not satisfactory.

EUGENE McCOY, 2423 MISSION STREET
Telephone Market 771. Near Twentieth Street



FACE to FACE

McCormick Sells Hats
Columbia Hat Works (Inc.)

2358 Mission Street
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Between 19th and 20th

1593 Haight Street
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Hats of All Kinds Renovated
Panamas Especially

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

J. H. WILEY

The Furniture Man

No rent. Good Furniture for little money.

659-661 FOURTEENTH STREET

Phone Market 4322

Near Market and Church

"El Campo Park"

OPEN DATES FOR 1907

M. A. TUCKER, Mgr., Washington St. Dock

11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

How Josiah Forestalled Fate.

Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State under Cleveland, was famed for the energy he showed in getting jobs for his constituents.

One day a laborer in the employ of the Department of the Interior was drowned while bathing in the Potomac. A Congressman who happened to be near when the body was taken from the water, hearing that the dead man worked for the Government, rushed off to the Department of the Interior to secure the job for one of his followers.

When he reached the Department, however, Hoke Smith, who was Secretary of the Interior, told him that the position had already been filled.

"Filled!" cried the Congressman. "Why, the man hasn't been dead half an hour."

"I know that," replied Smith, "but Josiah Quincy heard the man was going in bathing, so he put in an application for the job by telephone."—*Ex.*

There had been a fatal railroad accident and the reporter sought information. "See here," said the official, testily, "you fellows must think we have accidents for your benefit." "Perhaps you wouldn't mind telling me whose benefit you do have them for?" rejoined the reporter. But even touching this point the official was reticent.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Biddy," says Pat, timidly, "did ye iver think o' marryin'?" "Sure, now," says Biddy, looking demurely at her shoe, "shure, now, the subject has niver entered my mind at all, at all." "It's sorry Oi am," says Pat, and he turned away. "Wan minute, Pat" said Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me thinkin'."—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Speaking with a young lady a gentleman mentioned that he had failed to keep abreast of the scientific advance of the age. "For instance," he said, "I don't know at all how the incandescent electric light is produced." "Oh, it's very simple," said the lady. "You just press a button, and the light appears at once."—*Christian Register.*

Surly Strong—"Gimme a nickel, missus?" Missus—"I should think a big, strong man like you would be ashamed to ask for money." Surly Strong—"I am, missus, but I ain't got der nerve ter take it without askin'."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Teacher—"Who was it supported the world upon his shoulders?" Tommy—"Atlas, sir." Teacher—"Who supported Atlas?" Tommy—"The book don't say, but I 'spect his wife did."—*Ally Sloper.*

Mistress (to new maid)—"Above all things I expect you to be reticent." Maid—"Yes, ma'am, certainly. (Curiously.) But what is there to be reticent about?"—*Lustige Blaetter.*

The eight-hour movement has received indorsement from an unexpected quarter. A physical instructor and physician of national fame says trade unions were overwhelmingly right when they demanded, as the prerequisite for the mental, moral and physical improvement of humanity in general a shortening of the hours of toil. We all know, as the physician points out, that long hours of labor tend to early mental and muscular exhaustion; but he goes further, and says he has been surprised to find, in these days of intense strain and over-exertion, how rarely individuals over 40 years of age are still able to do a full day's work. The latter statement, however, will not apply to the printing trades, with all due respect to the opinions of the gentleman quoted.—*Typographical Journal.*

The result of the arbitration award in connection with the recent strike in the Melbourne building trades gives an increase of 4s to 6s per week in the men's wages, without any reduction of hours.

For union-made clothing, up-to-date patterns and lowest price, see Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. *

TWO STORES

HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
781 MARKET STREET
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

GET THE BEST--IT PAYS Cary Safes Are Fireproof RICHARDSON BROS.

General Agents—Stock on Hand
131 FIFTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

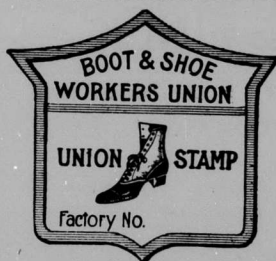
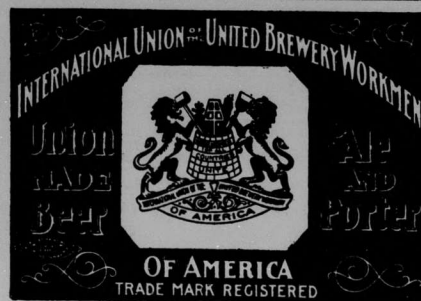
THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,578,695.41
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Deposits, December 31, 1906.....38,531,917.28
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohde, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary. Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



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